



## 胸中段食管癌容积调强放疗计划的验证方法

李亮,解昕,范雪梅,徐钰梅,章龙珍,辛勇  
徐州医科大学附属医院肿瘤放疗科,江苏 徐州 221002

**【摘要】目的:**探讨胸中段食管癌在容积调强放疗(VMAT)中剂量与位置验证的方法。**方法:**随机挑选10例胸中段食管癌病例在Varian Eclipse 10.0计划系统(TPS)中制定VMAT计划,使用IBA Compass 3.0剂量验证系统进行剂量测量,然后与TPS计划数据进行比较,分析靶区(PTV、CTV与GTV)与危及器官受照剂量和体积参数的差异,并得到其 $\gamma$ 通过率。应用锥形束CT(CBCT)验证放疗前摆位误差,1次/周,共6周。**结果:** $\gamma$ 分析在3 mm/3%标准下,靶区与危及器官通过率在95%以上。靶区 $D_{95\%}$ 与 $D_{mean}$ 的测量数据和TPS计算数据相差小于2%。危及器官中,双肺的 $V_{20}$ 与 $V_{30}$ 相比较于测量数据,TPS计算数据偏低,差异在1.65%以内。脊髓 $D_{max}$ 差异为2.23%,心脏 $V_{30}$ 、 $V_{40}$ 差异小于2%。CBCT位置验证中,前后与左右方向误差大于3 mm例数要多于头脚方向。**结论:**通过Compass 3.0剂量验证系统与CBCT扫描,是保证胸中段食管癌VMAT安全和可靠的必要手段。

**【关键词】**胸中段食管癌;容积调强放疗;剂量验证;摆位误差

**【中图分类号】**R811.1;R735.4

**【文献标志码】**A

**【文章编号】**1005-202X(2019)01-0033-04

## Dosimetric verification of volumetric modulated arc therapy for middle thoracic esophageal carcinoma

LI Liang, XIE Xin, FAN Xuemei, XU Yumei, ZHANG Longzhen, XIN Yong

Department of Radiation Oncology, Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou 221002, China

**Abstract:** Objective To investigate the methods for dosimetric and location verifications in volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT) for middle thoracic esophageal carcinoma. Methods Varian Eclipse 10.0 treatment planning system was used to design VMAT plans for 10 patients with middle thoracic esophageal carcinoma who were randomly enrolled in this study. The doses were measured with IBA Compass 3.0 dose verification system and then compared with the data from treatment planning system (TPS). The differences in the doses and volumes of target areas (planning target volume, clinical target volume and gross tumor volume) and organs-at-risk were analyzed, and the gamma passing rates were calculated. Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) scan was performed once a week for 6 weeks in total. Finally, the setup errors were obtained by the registration between CBCT images and positioning images. Results With the standard of 3 mm/3%, the gamma passing rates of target areas and organs-at-risk were higher than 95%. The differences between measured values of the  $D_{95\%}$  and  $D_{mean}$  in target areas and data from TPS were less than 2%. For the  $V_{20}$  and  $V_{30}$  of lungs, TPS data were lower than the measured values, and the difference was within 1.65%. For the  $D_{max}$  of spinal cord and the  $V_{30}$ ,  $V_{40}$  of heart, the differences between measured values and data from TPS were 2.23% and less than 2%, respectively. Setup error analysis showed that the number of cases with error >3 mm in anterior-posterior and left-right directions was more than that of cases with error >3 mm in head-foot direction. Conclusion Compass 3.0 dose verification system and CBCT scan are necessary to ensure the safety and reliability of VMAT to treat patients with middle thoracic esophageal carcinoma.

**Keywords:** middle thoracic esophageal carcinoma; volumetric modulated arc therapy; dosimetric verification; setup error

## 前言

【收稿日期】2018-07-08

【基金项目】徐州市科技计划项目(KC15SH010)

【作者简介】李亮,硕士,主管技师,研究方向:放射物理与临床医学工程,E-mail: 46585129@qq.com

【通信作者】辛勇,博士,副教授,研究方向:放射物理与放射生物学,E-mail: deep369@163.com

食管癌在我国发病率最高,其中胸中段是食管癌发病率最高的区域。有相当多的患者因伴有严重的基础疾病、病灶过长、纵隔淋巴结转移等原因只能选择放射治疗。随着放疗技术的发展,调强放射治疗(Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy, IMRT)已广泛应用于胸中



段食管癌。尽管能有效提高靶区剂量,降低周围正常组织受量,但由于治疗时间长,同时靶区运动的不确定因素较多,影响了治疗的疗效<sup>[1-2]</sup>。容积调强放疗(Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy, VMAT)相比较IMRT,具有时间短、靶区适形度好、正常组织受量少的优点<sup>[3-5]</sup>,但执行过程复杂,需要加速器多方参数彼此协调,这就要求医生们需要通过验证手段,保证VMAT在胸中段食管癌放疗中的安全与可靠性。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

随机选取2017年2月~2017年8月徐州医科大学附属医院放疗科胸中段食管鳞状细胞癌患者10例,其中男性7例,女性3例,年龄56~87岁,平均年龄67岁。

### 1.2 摆位固定与CT定位

10例患者均采用胸部热塑膜固定,双臂交叉抱于额头行仰卧位。在飞利浦大孔径CT定位机下进行平扫,扫描层厚5 mm,扫描范围为环甲膜至膈肌下10 cm。

### 1.3 靶区勾画与计划设计

CT定位图像传输至Varian Eclipse10.0治疗计划系统(TPS),由放疗医生勾画靶区,包括大体肿瘤靶区(Gross Tumor Volume, GTV)、临床靶区(Clinical Target Volume, CTV)和计划靶区(Planning Target Volume, PTV)。再勾画危及器官(脊髓、肺和心脏)。CTV由GTV左右前后方向外放0.8 cm,上下方向外放0.5 cm。PTV由CTV外放0.5 cm形成。

处方剂量GTV为2.14 Gy/次,CTV为2 Gy/次,PTV为1.8 Gy/次,共28次。满足PTV 95%体积包括95%的处方剂量,最大剂量≤107%的处方剂量。脊髓D<sub>max</sub><42 Gy,双肺接受20 Gy的体积百分比(V<sub>20</sub>)≤28%,心脏V<sub>30</sub><45%。

VMAT计划实施由Varian Eclipse10.0 TPS与Varian Unique医用直线加速器完成。采用6 MV X线,共面双弧布野(顺时针181°~179°,逆时针179°~181°)。顺时旋转机头角330°,逆时旋转机头角30°。床角为初始值0°,最大剂量率为600 MU/min,算法采用Varian异性分析算法(Anisotropic Analytical Algorithm, AAA)。

### 1.4 计划验证

剂量验证:首先将10例食管癌患者的治疗计划导入IBA OmniPro-I'mRT软件,得到TPS计算数据,其次将Compass3.0剂量验证系统中Matrixx置于加速器机头,进行数据测量,并将其传输至OmniPro-I'mRT,得到测量数据。得出靶区与危及器官的γ

分析结果(3 mm/3%标准),同时分析测量数据与TPS计算数据之间的差异。二者差异的计算公式<sup>[6]</sup>为:  
$$PD = 100\% \times (D_{cal} - D_n)/D_n$$
,其中,PD为差异百分比,单位%,D<sub>cal</sub>为TPS计算数据,D<sub>n</sub>为测量数据。

位置验证:采用Varian的OBI系统,每周第1次治疗前锥形束CT(Cone Beam Computed Tomography, CBCT)扫描,共6周。将获得的CBCT重建图像与定位图像进行骨性与手动配准,得到患者左右(X轴)、头脚(Y轴)、前后(Z轴)方向的摆位误差。如发现患者任一方向的摆位误差超过3 mm,必须调整治疗床位置。

### 1.5 统计学分析

应用SPSS 18.0分析实验数据。计量资料用均数±标准差表示,采用均数对数据进行分析。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 剂量验证结果

如表1所示,GTV、CTV、PTV、脊髓、双肺和心脏γ通过率在95%以上,达到临床治疗标准。靶区GTV、CTV、PTV的D<sub>95%</sub>、D<sub>mean</sub>的差异均处于2%以内,相比测量数据,TPS计算数据偏低,即相对低估。脊髓D<sub>max</sub>差异为2.23%,被高估。左肺和右肺的V<sub>20</sub>与V<sub>30</sub>低估,处于1.65%以内。心脏V<sub>30</sub>、V<sub>40</sub>也呈低估量逐渐增大趋势,平均值被低估2%以内。此外,双肺D<sub>mean</sub>差异小于2%,即低估2%以内。

### 2.2 位置验证结果

如表2所示,10位患者共60次位置验证,其摆位误差均值小于2 mm,最大偏差发生在左右方向。前后和左右方向摆位误差大于3 mm例数明显多于头脚方向。

## 3 讨论

关于食管癌放疗,刘丽虹等<sup>[7]</sup>报道VMAT可减小部分危及器官受照剂量,改善靶区适形度,减少机器MU数和缩短治疗时间。周兴芹等<sup>[8]</sup>报道食管癌VMAT计划相比IMRT计划,可明显降低肺的平均剂量和脊髓剂量。尽管VMAT技术具有多种优点,但VMAT计划在执行过程中更加复杂,需要依靠多种参数协同合作,如治疗弧角度与旋转方向、控制点间隔、剂量率、多叶准直器形状等。所以VMAT计划剂量验证相当重要。本研究选用IBA公司Compass3.0剂量验证系统,相比第一代Compass系统,不仅计算速度提高了3~5倍,又能对CT电子密度表格进行编辑,提高剂量计算精度,已被广泛应用<sup>[9]</sup>。林海磊等<sup>[10]</sup>报道Compass剂量验证系统不仅满足临床验证



表1 靶区和危及器官测量与TPS计算数据差异及 $\gamma$ 通过率的结果(%,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Tab.1 Percentage differences and gamma passing rates of target areas and organs-at-risk (% , Mean $\pm$ SD)

| Item              | Middle thoracic esophageal cancer |                    |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
|                   | Percentage difference             | Gamma passing rate |
| GTV               |                                   | 95.82 $\pm$ 0.98   |
| D <sub>95%</sub>  | -1.57 $\pm$ 0.66                  |                    |
| D <sub>mean</sub> | -1.77 $\pm$ 0.74                  |                    |
| CTV               |                                   | 97.08 $\pm$ 0.86   |
| D <sub>95%</sub>  | -1.97 $\pm$ 1.02                  |                    |
| D <sub>mean</sub> | -1.85 $\pm$ 0.46                  |                    |
| PTV               |                                   | 96.18 $\pm$ 0.75   |
| D <sub>95%</sub>  | -0.71 $\pm$ 0.76                  |                    |
| D <sub>mean</sub> | -1.43 $\pm$ 0.29                  |                    |
| Spinal cord       |                                   | 95.22 $\pm$ 0.37   |
| D <sub>max</sub>  | 2.23 $\pm$ 0.67                   |                    |
| Left lung         |                                   | 96.23 $\pm$ 0.29   |
| V <sub>5</sub>    | 1.41 $\pm$ 0.76                   |                    |
| V <sub>10</sub>   | 0.14 $\pm$ 0.44                   |                    |
| V <sub>20</sub>   | -1.22 $\pm$ 0.42                  |                    |
| V <sub>30</sub>   | -1.65 $\pm$ 0.53                  |                    |
| D <sub>mean</sub> | -1.11 $\pm$ 0.51                  |                    |
| Right lung        |                                   | 95.77 $\pm$ 0.51   |
| V <sub>5</sub>    | 1.05 $\pm$ 0.82                   |                    |
| V <sub>10</sub>   | 0.29 $\pm$ 0.46                   |                    |
| V <sub>20</sub>   | -0.78 $\pm$ 0.62                  |                    |
| V <sub>30</sub>   | -0.81 $\pm$ 0.55                  |                    |
| D <sub>mean</sub> | -1.64 $\pm$ 1.53                  |                    |
| Heart             |                                   | 97.08 $\pm$ 0.42   |
| V <sub>30</sub>   | -1.28 $\pm$ 0.29                  |                    |
| V <sub>40</sub>   | -1.42 $\pm$ 0.57                  |                    |
| D <sub>mean</sub> | -2.00 $\pm$ 1.40                  |                    |

GTV: Gross target volume; CTV: Clinical target volume; PTV: Planning target volume

需求,也能给出患者解剖结构的剂量误差。本研究表明靶区与危及器官的 $\gamma$ 通过率在95%~98%,大多数解剖结构剂量差异均为2%以内,符合放疗临床标准。

谭丽娜等<sup>[11]</sup>比较Varian Eclipse TPS中,相比笔形束卷积(Pencil Beam Convolution, PBC)算法,AAA

表2 胸中段食管癌CBCT摆位误差分析

Tab.2 CBCT setup error analysis of middle thoracic esophageal carcinoma

| Item                         | Pre(-) Post(+)  | Head(+) Foot(-) | Left(-) Right(+) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Setup error/mm               | 1.58 $\pm$ 4.13 | 1.38 $\pm$ 1.24 | 1.78 $\pm$ 2.34  |
| Positive direction error (n) | 40              | 33              | 31               |
| Negative direction error (n) | 20              | 27              | 29               |
| Error $>$ 3 mm (n)           | 16              | 4               | 12               |

算法对肺组织修正更加准确。张玉海等<sup>[12]</sup>认为在肺癌调强计划中,PBC算法高估了靶区剂量,低估了肺的剂量,同样AAA算法对肺部计算更加可靠。但本研究中发现,使用AAA算法,两侧肺的V<sub>20</sub>、V<sub>30</sub>与D<sub>mean</sub>的TPS计算数据依然低于实际测量数据,樊林等<sup>[13]</sup>通过蒙特卡洛算法与AAA算法比较得出,AAA算法仍会存在低估肺的受量,差异在1%左右,与本研究在1.65%以内相似。也有研究<sup>[14-15]</sup>报道多目标优化算法可以减少优化时间并降低正常组织的受照剂量,但本实验采用Varian Eclipse10.0系统中仅有步进式优化算法,所以笔者建议如果条件允许,应当选用精度更高的蒙特卡洛计算算法与多目标优化算法。

尚凯等<sup>[16]</sup>认为胸段食管癌患者治疗后期摆位误差越来越大。Lei等<sup>[17]</sup>认为通过CBCT位置验证,可有效减少摆位误差对患者剂量分布影响。吴爱东等<sup>[18]</sup>研究表明摆位误差的修正提高了靶区的适形度和剂量均匀性,在利用CBCT测量胸段食管癌IMRT摆位对剂量分布影响时发现摆位误差增加脊髓最大受量,使部分患者脊髓最大受量超过45 Gy。所以CBCT的应用可有效减小患者治疗前的摆位误差,提高治疗精准度。本研究发现胸中段食管癌患者摆位中,前后、左右方向误差大于3 mm例数要多于头脚方向。笔者认为,首先胸中段食管癌病灶容易受呼吸和心脏大血管运动影响<sup>[19]</sup>,其次食管癌患者老年人居多,胸椎随年龄增长自然弯曲,每次摆位时间较长,重复性差,最后在治疗期间,患者体质量变化也较为明显。通过CBCT扫描,不仅可减小摆位误差,也可在治疗期间观察患者身体变化,可以更好地安排其二次定位。

本研究也有不足之处,如因设备系统条件限制,算法单一;CBCT中的旋转误差未有考虑;选取病例年龄偏大等,这都会对实验数据产生影响。另外本研究并没有分析摆位误差对患者剂量分布的影响,仅通过文献报道进行讨论,这也是接下来需要继续进行的工作。

综上,通过Compass3.0剂量验证系统与CBCT扫描,是保证胸中段食管癌VMAT安全和可靠的必要手段。

## 【参考文献】

- [1] ZHANG W Z, ZHAI T T, LU J Y, et al. Volumetric modulated arc therapy vs. c-IMRT for the treatment of upper thoracic esophageal cancer[J]. PLoS One, 2015, 10(3): e0121385.
- [2] KATARIA T, GOVARDHAN H B, GUPTA D, et al. Dosimetric comparison between volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT) vs. intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) for radiotherapy of mid esophageal carcinoma[J]. J Cancer Res Ther, 2014, 10(4): 871-877.
- [3] YIN L, WU H, GONG J, et al. Volumetric-modulated arc therapy vs. c-IMRT in esophageal cancer: a treatment planning comparison[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2012, 18(37): 5266-5275.
- [4] ZHAO Y, CHEN L, ZHANG S, et al. Predictive factors for acute radiation pneumonitis in postoperative intensity modulated radiation therapy and volumetric modulated arc therapy of esophageal cancer [J]. Thorac Cancer, 2015, 6(1): 49-57.
- [5] 邵凯南, 杜锋磊, 李剑龙. RayArc在胸部旋转调强放射治疗计划设计中的应用[J]. 中国医学物理学杂志, 2017, 34(2): 131-138.
- SHAO K N, DU F L, LI J L. Application of RayArc in volumetric modulated arc therapy planning of chest cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Physics, 2017, 34(2): 131-138.
- [6] BRAGG C M, WINGATE K, CONWAY J. Clinical implication of the anisotropic analytical algorithm for IMRT treatment planning and verification[J]. Radiother Oncol, 2008, 86(2): 276-284.
- [7] 刘丽虹, 王澜, 韩春, 等. 食管癌VMAT与IMRT的剂量学比较[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2015, 24(3): 318-322.
- LIU L H, WANG L, HAN C, et al. The application of volumetric arc therapy in esophageal carcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Radiation Oncology, 2015, 24(3): 318-322.
- [8] 周兴芹, 贾鹏飞. 容积调强与静态调强放射治疗食管癌的剂量学比较[J]. 南通大学学报(医学版), 2016, 36(3): 214-216.
- ZHOU X Q, JIA P F. Dosimetric comparison of VMAT and IMRT for esophageal carcinoma[J]. Journal of Nantong University (Medical Science), 2016, 36(3): 214-216.
- [9] RAMESH B, FRIEDLIEB L, LUTZ M, et al. Experimental validation of a commercial 3D dose verification system for intensity-modulated arc therapies[J]. Phys Med Biol, 2010, 55(19): 5619-5633.
- [10] 林海磊, 黄劲敏, 邓小武, 等. 基于解剖在线测量的调强放疗三维剂量验证系统测试与应用[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2012, 21(3): 271-275.
- LIN H L, HUANG S M, DENG X W, et al. A clinical test and application research of IMRT dose verification system based on patient's anatomical structure and on-line dosimetry [J]. Chinese Journal of Radiation Oncology, 2012, 21(3): 271-275.
- [11] 谭丽娜, 石梅, 柴广金, 等. 食管癌调强放疗计划中AAA算法与PBC算法的对比研究[J]. 中国医学物理学杂志, 2012, 29(1): 3093-3095.
- TAN L N, SHI M, CAI G J, et al. A comparison of anisotropic analytical algorithm (AAA) and pencil beam convolution (PBC) algorithm for IMRT treatment planning of esophageal carcinoma [J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Physics, 2012, 29(1): 3093-3095.
- [12] 张玉海, 李月敏, 夏火生, 等. 肺癌调强放疗计划AAA算法与PBC算法比较研究[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2013, 22(3): 250-252.
- ZHANG Y H, LI Y M, XIA H S, et al. Comparison of pencil beam convolution and anisotropic analytical algorithm for intensity-modulated radiotherapy planning of lung cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of Radiation Oncology, 2013, 22(3): 250-252.
- [13] 樊林, 肖明勇, 傅玉川. 不同剂量计算算法在临床肺癌调强计划的体积-剂量值差异研究[J]. 西部医学, 2016, 28(6): 800-810.
- FAN L, XIAO M Y, FU Y C. Difference in dose-volumetric data among different algorithms in planning of intensity modulated radiation therapy for lung cancer in clinic[J]. Medical Journal of West China, 2016, 28(6): 800-810.
- [14] WALA J, CRAFT D, PALY J, et al. Maximizing dosimetric benefits of IMRT in the treatment of localized prostate cancer through multicriteria optimization planning[J]. Med Dosim, 2013, 38(3): 298-303.
- [15] CRAFT D, MEQUAID D, WALA J, et al. Multicriteria VMAT optimization[J]. Med Phys, 2012, 39(2): 686-696.
- [16] 尚凯, 迟子峰, 王军, 等. 胸段食管癌IGRT中摆位误差分析[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2015, 24(1): 70-73.
- SHANG K, CHI Z F, WANG J, et al. The analysis of setup error in image-guided radiotherapy with thoracic esophageal carcinoma [J]. Chinese Journal of Radiation Oncology, 2015, 24(1): 70-73.
- [17] LEI Y, WU Q. A hybrid strategy of offline adaptive planning and online image guidance for prostate cancer radiotherapy[J]. Phys Med Biol, 2010, 55(8): 2221-2234.
- [18] 吴爱东, 张绍虎, 张红雁, 等. 锥形束CT测量胸段食管癌调强放疗摆位误差对剂量学的影响[J]. 中华放射医学与防护杂志, 2012, 32(4): 379-382.
- WU A D, ZHANG S H, ZHANG H Y, et al. A kV cone-beam CT based analysis of setup errors and the corresponding impact on dose distribution of intensity modulated radiotherapy for thoracic esophageal carcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Radiological Medicine and Protection, 2012, 32(4): 379-382.
- [19] HASHIMOTO T, SHIRATO H, KATO M, et al. Real-time monitoring of a digestive tract marker to reduce adverse effects of moving organs at risk (QAR) in radiotherapy for thoracic and abdominal tumors[J]. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys, 2005, 61(5): 1559-1564.

(编辑:薛泽玲)